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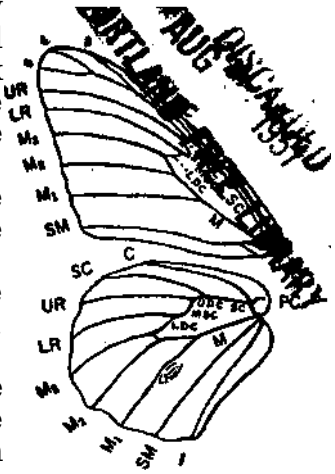
costal, known as the subcostal, and the other preceding the sub-median, known as the median vein. The branches of these com-pound veins are known as nervules. The median vein always has three nervules. The nervules of the subcostal veins branch upwardly and outwardly toward the costal margin and the apex of the fore wing. There are always from four to five subcostal nervules. In the hind wing the subcostal is simple. The median vein in the hind wing has three nervules as in the fore wing. Be-tween the subcostal and the median veins, toward the base in both wings, is inclosed the cell, which may be wholly or partially open at its outer extremity, or closed. The veinlet . at its outward extremity are known as the discocellular veins, of which there are normally three. From the point of union of these discocellular veins go forth the radial veins known respectively as the upper and lower radials, though the upper radial in many genera is emitted from the lower margin of the subcostal.



An understanding of these terms is, however, more readily derived from a study of the figure in which the names of these parts are indi-cated (Fig. 40).

Butterflies generally hold their wings erect when they are at rest, with their two upper surfaces in proximity, the under surfaces alone displaying their colors to the eye.

FIG. 40.—Wing of *Anosia plexippus*, showing the names of the veins: SC, subcostal vein; 5C, etc., subcostal nervules; UR, upper radial; LR, lower radial;

flower radial; M, median
Only in a few genera of the larger veins; M, A& % median ner- butterflies, and these tropical species, fcmaV veins;" PC, *preSstsi ner- with which this book does not deal, vuie; UDC| MDCj LDC, upper, middle, and lower discocellulars.

is there an exception to this rule, ' save in the case of the *Hesperiidce,* or "skippers," in which very frequently, while the anterior wings are folded together, the posterior wings lie in a horizontal position.

Internal Organs.—Thus far we have considered only the external organs of the butterfly. The internal organs have been made the subject of close study and research by many writers,